

In the specification

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 3, lines 4-9 as follows

One receptor type tyrosine kinase subfamily, designated as HER or ErbB subfamily, is comprised of EGFR (ErbB1), HER2 (ErbB2 or p185neu), HER3 (ErbB3), and HER4(ErbB4). Ligands of this subfamily of receptors include epithelial growth factor (EGF), ~~TGF- α~~ TGF- α , amphiregulin, HB-EGF, betacellulin, heregulin and neuregulins. The PDGF subfamily includes the FLK family which is comprised of the kinase insert domain receptor (KDR).

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 4, lines 15-29 as follows

It has been demonstrated that anti-EGF receptor antibodies while blocking EGF and ~~TGF- α~~ TGF- α binding to the receptor appear to inhibit tumor cell proliferation. In view of these findings, a number of murine and rat monoclonal antibodies against EGF receptor have been developed and tested for their ability inhibit the growth of tumor cells in vitro and in vivo (Modjtahedi and Dean, 1994, J. Oncology 4, 277). Humanized monoclonal antibody 425 (hMAb 425, U.S. Pat. No. 5,558,864; EP 0531 472) and chimeric monoclonal antibody 225 (cMAb 225), both directed to the EGF receptor, have shown their efficacy in clinical trials. The C225 antibody (Cetuximab) was demonstrated to inhibit EGF-mediated tumor cell growth in vitro and to inhibit human tumor formation in vivo in nude mice. The antibody as well as in general all anti-EGFR antibodies, appears to act, above all, in synergy with certain chemotherapeutic agents (i.e., doxorubicin, adriamycin, taxol, and cisplatin) to eradicate human tumors in vivo in xenograft mouse models (see, for example, EP 0667165). Ye et al. (1999, Oncogene 18, 731) have reported that human ovarian cancer cells can be treated successfully with a combination of both chimeric MAb 225 and humanized MAb 4D5 which is directed to the HER2 receptor.

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 16, lines 10-19 as follows

The term "receptor molecule type" or "ErbB (ErbB1) receptor molecule type" means a specific receptor type such as ErbB1, ErbB2, etc. but not a specific single molecule of this receptor type. If it is stated herein that the antibodies according to the invention within their combination bind to a specific ErbB receptor molecule type, this

does include binding of the antibodies to the same or different molecules of the same ErbB receptor type as indicated. Thus, it is possible that the first antibody binds to a specific epitope on an individual ErbB1 receptor molecule, and the second antibody binds to another different epitope of the same individual ErbB1 receptor molecule. However, it is also possible that the second antibody binds to the same or different epitope of another individual receptor molecule of the same receptor type.

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 26, lines 10-24 as follows

The term "cytokine" is a generic term for proteins released by one cell population which act on another cell as intercellular mediators. Examples of such cytokines are lymphokines, monokines, and traditional polypeptide hormones. Included among the cytokines are growth hormone such as human growth hormone, N-methionyl human growth hormone, and bovine growth hormone; parathyroid hormone; thyroxine; insulin; proinsulin; relaxin; prorelaxin; glycoprotein hormones such as follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), and luteinizing hormone (LH); hepatic growth factor; fibroblast growth factor; prolactin; placental lactogen; mouse gonadotropin-associated peptide; inhibin; activin; vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF); integrin; thrombopoietin (TPO); nerve growth factors such as NGF.beta.; platelet-growth factor; transforming growth factors (TGFs) such as TGF.alpha. and TGF.beta.; erythropoietin (EPO); interferons such as IFN.alpha., IFN.beta., and IFN.gamma.; ~~colony~~ colony stimulating factors such as M-CSF, GM-CSF and G-CSF; interleukins such as IL-1, IL-1a, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-8, IL-9, IL-10, IL-11, IL-12; and TNF-.alpha. or TNF-.beta.. Preferred cytokines according to the invention are interferons, TNF.alpha. and IL-2.

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 29, lines 14-16 as follows

There are a lot of molecules having different structure and origin which elicit anti-angiogenic properties. Most relevant classes of angiogenesis ~~inhibiting~~ inhibiting or blocking agents which are suitable in this invention, are, for example:

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 18, lines 5-7 as follows

"Same ErbB/ErbB1 receptor molecule" means not necessarily the identical receptor molecule, but includes also another receptor molecule of the same type.

Preferably, the term relates to an identical receptor molecule ~~is meant~~.

Please amend the paragraph spanning page 41, lines 9-10 as follows

FIG. 4 depicts the displacement of bound EGF on A431 cancer cells by MAb 425, MAb 225, or a mixture of both ~~of both~~.